

INDIANAPOLIS

WHEN INDICATIONS.
WEDNESDAY—Rain and local storms;
slightly cooler.

YOUR CANDIDATE

What will it profit you, whether you hurry during the entire campaign for Harrison or Cleveland, for Matson or Porter, if you neglect to accept the figures we now offer, and provide yourself with better clothing at a lower price than ever before known in Indiana.

A \$10 Suit for \$6.

A \$15 Suit for \$7.50.

An \$18 Suit for \$10.

Come and see the goods.

ORIGINAL EAGLE

5 and 7 W. Washington St.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

KANKAKEE LINE

(BIG FOUR RAILWAY)

CINCINNATI AGAIN.

August 7th again we sell round-trip tickets to Cincinnati for \$8, including admission to the Exposition and "Fall of Babylon."

In this city, so famous for entertaining visitors, never have the attractions been so many and so good.

The Exposition is just for the latest Cincinnati has offered. The new buildings are filled with a useful, curious, beautiful, bewildering display of things useful and instructive.

"THE FALL OF BABYLON"

Eclipses all the former great efforts in the way of beautiful, instructive amusement. It should be seen by everybody.

Is the finest on the continent. A whole day of pleasure and sight-seeing can be enjoyed in this lovely park, filled with the most beautiful of the world's art, the hands of the gods, the sea, the hills, the tops.

Are places of pleasure and rest. Weather.

CONEY ISLAND.

If you want fun of the county fair order, is at the end of the most delightful steamboat ride on the finest river in the world.

CINCINNATI AND RETURN, including admission to the Exposition, or "Fall of Babylon," every day. 10:00am 3:00pm 6:00pm

Chicago and return. 8:00am 3:00pm 6:00pm

Chicago, one way. 2:00pm 5:00pm 8:00pm

Don't forget the great trip to New York and Boston via the U. S. and ocean steamer.

CINCINNATI DIVISION.

Depart. 2:00am 10:00am 2:00pm 6:00pm

Arrive. 11:00am 11:00am 3:00pm 6:00pm

CINCINNATI DIVISION. TRAINS.

Depart. 2:00am 10:00am 2:00pm 6:00pm

Arrive. 11:00am 11:00am 3:00pm 6:00pm

Pullman palace cars, elegant reclining chairs, and parlor cars between Indianapolis, Chicago and Cincinnati.

For tickets, sleeping car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and W. W. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Act.

SKIN, SCALP AND BLOOD

Disease Cured by Cuticura Remedies When Hot Springs, Doctors and All Other Medicines Fail.

Having been a sufferer for two years and a half from a disease caused by a bruise on the leg and having been cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which all my methods and remedies failed, I deem it my duty to recommend them. I visited Hot Springs to no avail, and tried several doctors without success, and at last our friends, Dr. J. P. Finley and Dr. J. P. Finley to whom I shall ever feel grateful, spoke to me about CUTICURA. I tried it and found it to be the best medicine I ever used. It cured me of my skin disease and my blood and skin were restored. I refer to Dr. J. P. Finley and Dr. J. P. Finley, who both of this place, and to Dr. Smith, of Lake Lee, Miss.

ALEXANDER BEACH, Greenville, Miss.

Mr. Beach used the CUTICURA REMEDIES, at our request, with results as above stated.

A. B. FINLEY & CO., Druggists.

Serofola 7 Years Cured.

I have been troubled with serofa seven years, which first started in my head, giving me infinite trouble, with constant itching, and a dry scalp, and a watery liquid exuded from under the scales. I treated it with all kinds of remedies, and was unable to cure it, until I found your CUTICURA REMEDIES. One box CUTICURA, one case CUTICURA SOAP, and one bottle CUTICURA OINTMENT, completely cured me, my skin becoming perfectly clear and smooth.

S. J. DAVIS, Artesia, Los Angeles Co., Cal.

Skin Disease 8 Years Cured.

Your CUTICURA REMEDIES did wonderful things for me. They cured my skin disease, which had been five years standing, after hundreds of dollars had been spent in trying to cure it. Nothing did me any good until I commenced the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Our house will never be without them.

Mrs. ROSA KELLEY, Rockwell City, Calumet Co., Ia.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura 50c Soap, 25c; Resolva, 25c. For full particulars, send for DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

For "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 20 illustrations, send for free.

PIMPLES, black-heads, red rough, chapped and only skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

NO RHEUMATISM ABOUT ME!

In one minute the Outcure Anti-Pain Plaster relieved my Rheumatism, Sciatica, and other painful and nervous Pains, Strains and Weaknesses. The first and only pain-killing plaster. 25 cents.

A Boy's Fight with a Rattlesnake.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 7.—While two boys, Jackson Moore and John Harvey, aged about 17 years, were hunting squirrels across the river in Arkansas, yesterday, they discovered a large rattlesnake coiled upon a rock, apparently asleep. Moore said he was about to throw the snake alive. He crept up to the deadly rattler, and by a quick movement caught it firmly below the head and held it at arm's length in triumph. Suddenly the snake coiled itself around the boy's arm. He became frightened, and attempted to throw it off, when the reptile struck him in the neck. Its fangs became fastened in the flesh. The unfortunate victim screamed with horror, and grasping the snake with both hands, tore it loose and flung it to the ground. He then fell to the earth in a swoon, while his terrified friend fled for assistance. The nearest house was two miles distant, and when he returned the poor lad was past help, and died in agony. The snake was found coiled by, and when killed measured four feet nine inches, and had eighteen rattles.

The Case of Maxwell.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—New testimony, in the shape of affidavits of three St. Louis citizens, will be presented to Governor Morehouse tomorrow, to prove that juror Coulan, one of the twelve men who convicted Maxwell, publicly stated he was "going on the jury to hang Maxwell." Two of the affidavits are new, the affidavits given as a reason for delay that they wanted to keep out of the case, but now come forward from a sense of duty. The Supreme Court, in denying a new trial for Maxwell, said that if the affidavits were true, the case would be a bad one, showing that juror Coulan was prejudiced prior to the trial it would be good ground for reversal, and Maxwell's attorneys now think they have a good case.

Rain and Wind-Storm at Springfield, O.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Aug. 7.—This evening, at 6 o'clock, a tremendous rain and wind-storm burst on the city and lasted for five minutes. In that brief time thousands of dollars' worth of damage was done. The magnificent Arcade Hotel building was struck by lightning during the storm and the upper part of the corner was badly wrecked. The wind lifted the wrecked roof and the cornice and hurled it with tremendous violence on an immense skylight, where it fell with a crash that could be heard several miles away. Houses were unroofed and forests in this vicinity were torn to pieces.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE EAST

New Jersey Was Lost Four Years Ago Because of Rev. Burchard's Blunder.

But the Democrats Will Receive No Similar Aid This Year, and the Republicans Are Very Confident of Carrying the State.

Hon. Thomas M. Bayne Recalls a Few Facts Connected with the Greenback.

The Perusal of Which Will Deeply Interest Senator D. W. Voorhees—Political Meetings and Campaign Gossip in Indiana.

IN NEW JERSEY.

Reasons on Which the Republicans Base Their Hope of Carrying the State.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—The Republican campaign managers have the advantage of position in the four Democratic States, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana, which are doubtful ground this year. In the first place, they are able to leave Indiana to General Harrison and the Indiana State committee, who have ample resources at command to take care of that State, in case the fight becomes hot along the line. In the second place, they have drawn all the Republican brains of the country to this Democratic stronghold, where the other three doubtful States can be watched and canvassed right under the eye of the national Republican committee. The heart of New Jersey can be reached in an hour, and it is only two hours' journey to New Haven, whence the wires leading to all parts of Connecticut can be pulled. Every shifting phase of the canvass, therefore, in these three States can be detected in an instant. The Democrats in these States are on the defensive, fighting to hold what they got in 1884. The Republicans are waging an offensive warfare firmly entrenched right on the enemy's soil.

Burchard's blundering speech was the only thing that saved New Jersey to the Democrats four years ago. A very thorough canvass had been made of the State, and the Democrats were beaten, as an analysis of the figures will show, up to within a week of the election. The Republicans carried twelve of the twenty-one counties as it was, and the Democrats only nine.

A single county, Hudson, in which Jersey City lies, turned the scale in favor of the Democrats. Its population is composed largely of Irish Catholics. These voters, who have chiefly been Democrats in the past, drifted away from their party because of its free-trade tendencies, and Blaine would have cut down the Democratic majority in the county by at least one-half, except for Burchard.

That unhappy preacher's slip of the tongue drove the disaffected Democrats in Hudson county back to their party by hundreds and hundreds. The county gave Cleveland over 4,800 majority, or 400 more than his total majority in the State. Such accidents do not repeat themselves, and the Republicans who fairly won the State in 1884 and have elected a Republican Legislature since that time have good reason for their confident claim that New Jersey will join the Republican procession in November. The Democrats have had bitter internal dissensions in the State for the past three years, and the Republicans have been plying one another down and dividing the party into hostile factions, and before they had patched up their differences the Democrats had secured a considerable vote in November county and other Democratic strongholds. Governor Cleveland's election in 1884 was the result of the last winter drove hundreds of Democratic farmers into the prohibition camp in disgust. Hundreds of other Democrats who are opposed to the free-trade issue have been driven into the prohibition ticket this year, too. A Democrat can go into the prohibition camp easier than he can turn clear over to the Republicans. Every avowed Democrat in the State supports the tariff question and the Republicans with the tariff question stuck on their backs, and Democratic speakers carefully concealing the party's attitude, the Republicans were yet able in 1884 to make tremendous gains. The election of a United States Senator next winter will help the Republicans in their canvass of the State. William Walter Phelps and ex-Senator George F. Edmunds, who were elected for Senator. There is less to be feared from the rivalry between them; both are expert campaigners, well supplied with the sinews of war, and both have a powerful voice in the State. There is every prospect that the Republicans will get the Legislature, as they already have the advantage in the number of United States Senators.

Garrett A. Hobart, Republican member of the national committee for New Jersey, is in daily attendance at the headquarters in this city, and his reports on the situation are most encouraging. He has visited every part of the State and knows the feeling in the shops and factories and on the farms as no other man in this State knows it. He will be surprised if New Jersey does not declare by a popular plurality of from 3,000 to 5,000 votes that her electoral vote shall be cast for Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton. The great revolt of protection Democrats seen on every side, in his opinion, signifies but one thing—Democratic defeat.

THE "GLOUBIOUS GREENBACK."

Hon. Thomas M. Bayne Recalls the Record of Senator Voorhees.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal.

I observe in the Washington Post of yesterday the report of a speech made by the Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, Saturday night, at Terre Haute, in which Mr. Voorhees is reported to have said:

"The Republican conspiracy to fasten the fangs of the money power in the struggling body of American labor and to enslave the people by a few men have been made a cat's-paw and laughing stock, chiefly from monetary motives, thereby compelling the rank and file of the party to follow the lead of the money power."

Resolved, That we denounce and condemn the new colored paper edited by Edward E. Cooper, called the "Greenback," as an independent Democratic (mugwump) stand.

Terrors of a Democratic Meeting.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARSHALL, Aug. 7.—There were a number of serious fights during the Democratic rally to-day. At one time a howling drunken mob of one hundred or more engaged in a free fight on

Mr. Voorhees was a member of the House of Representatives of the Thirty-seventh Congress. The committee on ways and means in that Congress reported a bill (H. R. 240) "to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue United States notes, or to the redemption or funding thereof, and for the funding of the floating debt of the United States," which authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue United States notes, or to the redemption or funding thereof, and for the funding of the floating debt of the United States, which notes should be receivable for all debts and demands due to the United States, and for all salaries, debts and demands owing to the United States by individuals, corporations, associations and associations within the United States, and should be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States.

The scope of the bill was not broad enough to suit the views of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. So when the bill came before the House for consideration, Mr. Stevens proposed an amendment in the nature of a substitute, which provided for one hundred and fifty million of United States notes, and that such notes should be "receivable in payment of all taxes, duties, imposts, excises, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, and for all salaries, debts and demands owing to the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, and shall also be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States."

This amendment of Mr. Stevens was agreed to without a division, but the years and years were called on the passage of the bill as amended. The years were 93; says 59. Of these years, seven were Democrats and eighty-six Republicans; of the forty-two were Democrats and twenty-eight were Republicans.

Now, it will be noted that the Stevens substitute, against which Daniel W. Voorhees voted, made the Treasury note or greenback a legal tender for every purpose within the United States. Internal taxes, import duties and every description of debt or demand due to the United States, salaries, the principal and interest of United States bonds, and all kinds of debts and demands, public and private, within the United States, were all fully and legally met by a tender of the Treasury note or greenback as provided in the Stevens bill. The bill did not pass the Senate in the form in which it passed the House, but was amended, later, by the Senate by striking out the words "legal tender" and the provision for receiving Treasury notes for import duties. Another amendment of the Stevens bill was made by the House, which should be paid in coin. The years on this amendment in the House were 88 and the years 55, and among the years appears the name of Daniel W. Voorhees.

After the bill had been amended in many respects—as amended, indeed, by the votes of Mr. Voorhees and his coadjutors, as to make the Treasury note or greenback a legal tender for every purpose within the United States, a monetary quantity, it was put upon its final passage, and again Mr. Daniel W. Voorhees voted against the bill. If this bill had become a law in 1884, it would have been a very different thing, and the "glorious greenback" of 1862 seemed to have been the special bet of Messrs. Daniel W. Voorhees, W. S. Holman, Clement L. Vallandigham, and the other "glorious greenback" men.

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